Computer-Supported Program Verification with the RISC ProofNavigator

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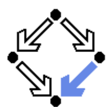
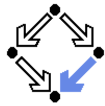




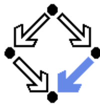
1. **An Overview of the RISC ProofNavigator**

2. Specifying Arrays

3. Verifying the Linear Search Algorithm

4. Conclusions

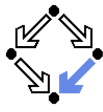
The RISC ProofNavigator



- An interactive proving assistant for program verification.
  - Research Institute for Symbolic Computation (RISC), 2005–:
    http://www.risc.uni-linz.ac.at/
    research/formal/software/ProofNavigator.
  - Development based on prior experience with PVS (SRI, 1993–).
  - Kernel and GUI implemented in Java.
  - Uses external SMT (satisfiability modulo theories) solver.
    - CVCL (Cooperating Validity Checker Lite) 2.0.
  - Runs under Linux (only); freely available as open source (GPL).
- A language for the definition of logical theories.
  - Based on a strongly typed higher-order logic (with subtypes).
  - Introduction of types, constants, functions, predicates.
- Computer support for the construction of proofs.
  - Commands for basic inference rules and combinations of such rules.
  - Applied interactively within a sequent calculus framework.
  - Top-down elaboration of proof trees.

Designed for simplicity of use; applied to non-trivial verifications.

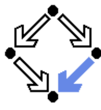
Using the Software



For survey, see "Program Verification with the RISC ProofNavigator".
For details, see "The RISC ProofNavigator: Tutorial and Manual".

- Develop a theory.
  - Text file with declarations of types, constants, functions, predicates.
  - Axioms (propositions assumed true) and formulas (to be proved).
- Load the theory.
  - File is read; declarations are parsed and type-checked.
  - Type-checking conditions are generated and proved.
- Prove the formulas in the theory.
  - Human-guided top-down elaboration of proof tree.
  - Steps are recorded for later replay of proof.
  - Proof status is recorded as "open" or "completed".
- Modify theory and repeat above steps.
  - Software maintains dependencies of declarations and proofs.
  - Proofs whose dependencies have changed are tagged as "untrusted".

Starting the Software



- Starting the software:

```
ProofNavigator &      (32 bit machines at RISC)
ProofNavigator64 &    (64 bit machines at RISC)
```

- Command line options:

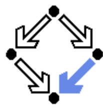
```
Usage: ProofNavigator [OPTION]... [FILE]
FILE:   name of file to be read on startup.
OPTION: one of the following options:
        -n, --nogui:  use command line interface.
        -c, --context NAME: use subdir NAME to store context.
        --cvcl PATH: PATH refers to executable "cvcl".
        -s, --silent: omit startup message.
        -h, --help:   print this message.
```

- Repository stored in subdirectory of current working directory:

```
ProofNavigator/
```

  - Option `-c` *`dir`* or command `newcontext "`*`dir`*`"`:
    - Switches to repository in directory *dir*.

The Graphical User Interface



RISC ProofNavigator

File Options Help

Proof Tree

- [dca]: expand Invariant, Output
  - [tvy]: scatter
    - [dcu]: auto
      - [t4c]: proved (CVCL)
    - [ecu]: split pkg
      - [kel]: proved (CVCL)
      - [lel]: scatter
        - [lvn]
    - [fcu]
    - [gcu]: proved (CVCL)

Proof State

Formula [C] proof state [lvn]

Constants (with types): anyelem, r, get, length, put, Invariant, content, j_0, anyarray, new, Output, Input, oldx, i, a, n, olda, any, x.

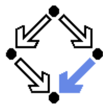
ed2	$\text{olda} = a$
cmz	$\text{oldx} = x$
hvv	$n = \text{length}(a)$
564	$\forall j \in \mathbb{N}: x = \text{get}(a, j) \Rightarrow j \geq i$
mys	$i \leq n$
gkr	$r = -1 \vee r = i \wedge x = \text{get}(a, r) \wedge i < n$
orv	$r = -1 \Rightarrow n \leq i$
k4w	$x = \text{get}(a, j_0)$
6ha	$j_0 < n$
jh5	$0 \leq r$

View Declarations

Input/Output

```
ELEM], Invariant: [[NAT, ARRAY NAT OF ELEM], ELEM, NAT, NAT, INT]->BOOLEAN, content: [NAT,
ARRAY NAT OF ELEM]->ARRAY NAT OF ELEM, j_0: NAT, anyarray: [NAT, ARRAY NAT OF ELEM], new: NAT-
>[NAT, ARRAY NAT OF ELEM], Output: BOOLEAN, Input: BOOLEAN, oldx: ELEM, i: NAT, a: [NAT,
ARRAY NAT OF ELEM], n: NAT, olda: [NAT, ARRAY NAT OF ELEM], any: ARRAY NAT OF ELEM, x: ELEM.
[ed2] olda = a
[cmz] oldx = x
[hvv] n = length(a)
[564] FORALL(j:NAT): x = get(a, j) => j >= i
[mys] i <= n
[gkr] r = -1 OR r = i AND x = get(a, r) AND i < n
[orv] r = -1 => n <= i
[k4w] x = get(a, j_0)
[6ha] j_0 < n
-----------------------------------------------------
[jh5] 0 <= r
prove>
```

The Software Architecture



ProofNavigator GUI
Eclipse SWT

Proof Tree

Proof State / Declarations
Mozilla

Output

Input

Declaration/Proof
Presentation

Web
Browser

HTTP

Server

XHTML/MathML

ProofNavigator
Java

DOM

Parser
ANTLR

Parser
ANTLR

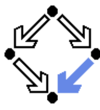
RIACA OMlib
DOM

CVCL
C++

OMDoc/OpenMath XML

Declaration/Proof
Representation

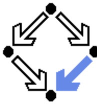
Software Components



- Graphical user interface.
  - Display of declarations and proof state.
  - Embeds HTML browser as core component.
- Proof engine.
  - Commands for navigating the proof.
  - Interaction with validity checker to simplify/close proof states.
- Validity checker.
  - Simplifies formulas
  - Checks the validity of formulas.
  - Produces counterexamples for (presumedly) invalid formulas.
- Object repository.
  - Proof persistence.
  - Proof status management.

All data are externally represented in (gzipped) XML.

A Theory



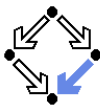
```
% switch repository to "sum"
newcontext "sum";

% the recursive definition of the sum from 0 to n
sum: NAT->NAT;
S1: AXIOM sum(0)=0;
S2: AXIOM FORALL(n:NAT): n>0 => sum(n)=n+sum(n-1);

% proof that explicit form is equivalent to recursive definition
S: FORMULA FORALL(n:NAT): sum(n) = (n+1)*n/2;
```

Declarations written with an external editor in a text file.

Proving a Formula



When the file is loaded, the declarations are pretty-printed:

$\mathrm{sum} \in \mathbb{N} \to \mathbb{N}$

axiom $S1 \equiv \mathrm{sum}(0) = 0$

axiom $S2 \equiv \forall n \in \mathbb{N}: n > 0 \Rightarrow \mathrm{sum}(n) = n + \mathrm{sum}(n-1)$

$S \equiv \forall n \in \mathbb{N}: \mathrm{sum}(n) = \frac{(n+1) \cdot n}{2}$

The proof of a formula is started by the `prove` command.

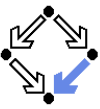
Formula S

prove S: Construct Proof

proof S: Show Proof

formula S: Print Formula

Proving a Formula



RISC ProofNavigator

File Options Help

Proof Tree

[tca]

Proof State

Formula [S] proof state [tca]

Constants (with types): sum.

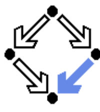
lxe	$\forall n \in \mathbb{N}: n > 0 \Rightarrow \mathrm{sum}(n) = n + \mathrm{sum}(n-1)$
d3i	$\mathrm{sum}(0) = 0$
byu	$\forall n \in \mathbb{N}: \mathrm{sum}(n) = \frac{(n+1)\cdot n}{2}$

View Declarations

Input/Output

```
------------------------------------------------------------------------
read "sum.pn";
Value sum:NAT->NAT.
Formula S1.
Formula S2.
Formula S.
File sum.pn read.
prove S;
Proof of formula S.
Proof state [tca]
Constants: sum: NAT->NAT.
[lxe] FORALL(n:NAT): n > 0 => sum(n) = n+sum(n-1)
[d3i] sum(0) = 0
-----------------------------------------------------------
[byu] FORALL(n:NAT): sum(n) = (n+1)*n/2
prove>
```

Proving a Formula



- Proof of formula F is represented as a tree.
  - Each tree node denotes a proof state (*goal*).
    - Logical sequent: $A_1, A_2, \ldots \vdash B_1, B_2, \ldots$.
    - Interpretation: $(A_1 \wedge A_2 \wedge \ldots) \Rightarrow (B_1 \vee B_2 \vee \ldots)$
  - Initially single node $Axioms \vdash F$.

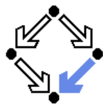
Constants: $x_0 \in S_0, \ldots$

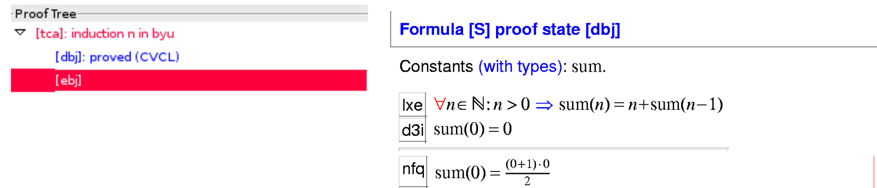
$[L_1]$	A_1
$\ldots$	
$[L_n]$	A_n
$[L_{n+1}]$	B_1
$\ldots$	
$[L_{n+m}]$	B_m

- The tree must be expanded to completion.
  - Every leaf must denote an obviously valid formula.
    - Some A_i is false or some B_j is true.
- A proof step consists of the application of a proving rule to a goal.
  - Either the goal is recognized as true.
  - Or the goal becomes the parent of a number of children (subgoals).

    The conjunction of the subgoals implies the parent goal.

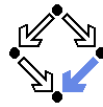
An Open Proof Tree





Closed goals are indicated in blue; goals that are open (or have open subgoals) are indicated in red. The red bar denotes the "current" goal.

A Completed Proof Tree

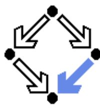


Proof Tree

- [tca]: induction n in byu
  - [dbj]: proved (CVCL)
  - [ebj]: instantiate n_0+1 in lxe
    - [k5f]: proved (CVCL)

The visual representation of the complete proof structure; by clicking on a node, the corresponding proof state is displayed.

Navigation Commands

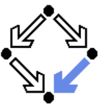


Various buttons support navigation in a proof tree.

- : `prev`
  - Go to previous open state in proof tree.
- : `next`
  - Go to next open state in proof tree.
- : `undo`
  - Undo the proof command that was issued in the parent of the current state; this discards the whole proof tree rooted in the parent.
- : `redo`
  - Redo the proof command that was previously issued in the current state but later undone; this restores the discarded proof tree.

Single click on a node in the proof tree displays the corresponding state; double click makes this state the current one.

Proving Commands

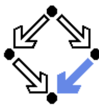


The most important proving commands can be also triggered by buttons.

- (scatter)
  - Recursively applies decomposition rules to the current proof state and to all generated child states; attempts to close the generated states by the application of a validity checker.
- (decompose)
  - Like scatter but generates a single child state only (no branching).
- (split)
  - Splits current state into multiple children states by applying rule to current goal formula (or a selected formula).
- (auto)
  - Attempts to close current state by instantiation of quantified formulas.
- (autostar)
  - Attempts to close current state and its siblings by instantiation.

Automatic decomposition of proofs and closing of proof states.

Proving Commands

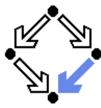


More commands can be selected from the menus.

- `assume`
  - Introduce a new assumption in the current state; generates a sibling state where this assumption has to be proved.
- `case`:
  - Split current state by a formula which is assumed as true in one child state and as false in the other.
- `expand`:
  - Expand the definitions of denoted constants, functions, or predicates.
- `lemma`:
  - Introduce another (previously proved) formula as new knowledge.
- `instantiate`:
  - Instantiate a universal assumption or an existential goal.
- `induction`:
  - Start an induction proof on a goal formula that is universally quantified over the natural numbers.

Here the creativity of the user is required!

Auxiliary Commands

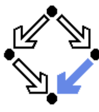


Some buttons have no command counterparts.

- : `counterexample`
  - Generate a "counterexample" for the current proof state, i.e. an interpretation of the constants that refutes the current goal.
-
  - Abort current prover activity (proof state simplification or counterexample generation).
-
  - Show menu that lists all commands and their (optional) arguments.
-
  - Simplify current state (if automatic simplification is switched off).

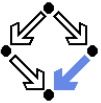
More facilities for proof control.

Proving Strategies



- Initially: semi-automatic proof decomposition.
  - `expand` expands constant, function, and predicate definitions.
  - `scatter` aggressively decomposes a proof into subproofs.
  - `decompose` simplifies a proof state without branching.
  - `induction` for proofs over the natural numbers.
- Later: critical hints given by user.
  - `assume` and `case` cut proof states by conditions.
  - `instantiate` provide specific formula instantiations.
- Finally: simple proof states are yielded that can be automatically closed by the validity checker.
  - `auto` and `autostar` may help to close formulas by the heuristic instantiation of quantified formulas.

Appropriate combination of semi-automatic proof decomposition, critical hints given by the user, and the application of a validity checker is crucial.



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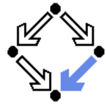
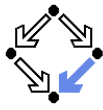
A Constructive Definition of Arrays



```
% constructive array definition
newcontext "arrays2";

% the types
INDEX: TYPE = NAT;
ELEM:  TYPE;
ARR:   TYPE =
  [INDEX, ARRAY INDEX OF ELEM];

% error constants
any:      ARRAY INDEX OF ELEM;
anyelem:  ELEM;
anyarray: ARR;

% a selector operation
content:
  ARR -> (ARRAY INDEX OF ELEM) =
  LAMBDA(a:ARR): a.1;
```

```
% the array operations
length: ARR -> INDEX =
  LAMBDA(a:ARR): a.0;
new: INDEX -> ARR =
  LAMBDA(n:INDEX): (n, any);
put: (ARR, INDEX, ELEM) -> ARR =
 LAMBDA(a:ARR, i:INDEX, e:ELEM):
   IF i < length(a)
     THEN (length(a),
           content(a) WITH [i]:=e)
     ELSE anyarray
   ENDIF;
get: (ARR, INDEX) -> ELEM =
  LAMBDA(a:ARR, i:INDEX):
    IF i < length(a)
      THEN content(a)[i]
      ELSE anyelem ENDIF;
```

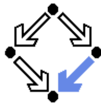
Proof of Fundamental Array Properties



```
% the classical array axioms as formulas to be proved
length1: FORMULA
  FORALL(n:INDEX): length(new(n)) = n;

length2: FORMULA
  FORALL(a:ARR, i:INDEX, e:ELEM):
    i < length(a) => length(put(a, i, e)) = length(a);

get1: FORMULA
  FORALL(a:ARR, i:INDEX, e:ELEM):
    i < length(a) => get(put(a, i, e), i) = e;

get2: FORMULA
  FORALL(a:ARR, i, j:INDEX, e:ELEM):
    i < length(a) AND j < length(a) AND
    i /= j =>
      get(put(a, i, e), j) = get(a, j);
```

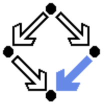
[adu]: expand length, get, put, content
  [c3b]: scatter
    [qid]: proved (CVCL)

Proof of a Higher-Level Array Property



```
% extensionality on low-level arrays
extensionality: AXIOM
  FORALL(a, b:ARRAY INDEX OF ELEM):
    a=b <=> (FORALL(i:INDEX):a[i]=b[i]);

% unassigned parts hold identical values
unassigned: AXIOM
  FORALL(a:ARR, i:INT):
    (i >= length(a)) => content(a)[i

% extensionality on arrays to be prc
equality: FORMULA
  FORALL(a:ARR, b:ARR): a = b <=>
    length(a) = length(b) AND
    (FORALL(i:INDEX): i < length(a) => get(a,i) = get(b,i));
```

```
[adt]: expand length, get, content
  [cw2]: scatter
    [qey]: proved (CVCL)
    [rey]: assume b_0.1 = a_0.1
      [zpt]: proved (CVCL)
      [1pt]: instantiate a_0.1, b_0.1 in 1fm
        [y51]: scatter
          [ku2]: auto
            [iub]: proved (CVCL)
```



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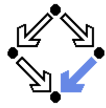
A Program Verification



Verification of the following Hoare triple:

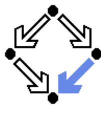
$$\{olda = a \land oldx = x \land n = |a| \land i = 0 \land r = -1\}$$

while $i < n \land r = -1$ **do**
  if $a[i] = x$
    then $r := i$
    else $i := i + 1$

$$\{a = olda \land x = oldx \land \\ ((r = -1 \land \forall i : 0 \leq i < |a| \Rightarrow a[i] \neq x) \lor \\ (0 \leq r < |a| \land a[r] = x \land \forall i : 0 \leq i < r \Rightarrow a[i] \neq x))\}$$

Find the smallest index r of an occurrence of value x in array a ($r = -1$, if x does not occur in a).

The Verification Conditions



$$A :\Leftrightarrow Input \Rightarrow Invariant$$
$$B_1 :\Leftrightarrow Invariant \wedge i < n \wedge r = -1 \wedge a[i] = x \Rightarrow Invariant[i/r]$$
$$B_2 :\Leftrightarrow Invariant \wedge i < n \wedge r = -1 \wedge a[i] \neq x \Rightarrow Invariant[i+1/i]$$
$$C :\Leftrightarrow Invariant \wedge \neg(i < n \wedge r = -1) \Rightarrow Output$$

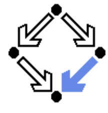
$$Input :\Leftrightarrow olda = a \wedge oldx = x \wedge n = length(a) \wedge i = 0 \wedge r = -1$$

$$\begin{aligned} Output :\Leftrightarrow\ & a = olda \wedge x = oldx \wedge \\ & ((r = -1 \wedge \forall i : 0 \leq i < length(a) \Rightarrow a[i] \neq x) \vee \\ & \ (0 \leq r < length(a) \wedge a[r] = x \wedge \forall i : 0 \leq i < r \Rightarrow a[i] \neq x)) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Invariant :\Leftrightarrow\ & olda = a \wedge oldx = x \wedge n = length(a) \wedge \\ & 0 \leq i \leq n \wedge \forall j : 0 \leq j < i \Rightarrow a[j] \neq x \wedge \\ & (r = -1 \vee (r = i \wedge i < n \wedge a[r] = x)) \end{aligned}$$

The verification conditions A, B_1, B_2, C have to be proved.

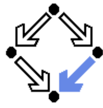
The Verification Conditions



```
newcontext
  "linsearch";

% declaration
% of arrays
...

a: ARR;
olda: ARR;
x: ELEM;
oldx: ELEM;
i: NAT;
n: NAT;
r: INT;
```

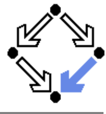
```
Input: BOOLEAN = olda = a AND oldx = x AND
  n = length(a) AND i = 0 AND r = -1;

Output: BOOLEAN = a = olda AND
  ((r = -1 AND
     (FORALL(j:NAT): j < length(a) =>
        get(a,j) /= x)) OR
   (0 <= r AND r < length(a) AND get(a,r) = x AND
     (FORALL(j:NAT):
       j < r => get(a,j) /= x)));

Invariant: (ARR, ELEM, NAT, NAT, INT) -> BOOLEAN =
  LAMBDA(a: ARR, x: ELEM, i: NAT, n: NAT, r: INT):
    olda = a AND oldx = x AND
    n = length(a) AND i <= n AND
    (FORALL(j:NAT): j < i => get(a,j) /= x) AND
    (r = -1 OR (r = i AND i < n AND get(a,r) = x));
...
```

The Verification Conditions (Contd)



```
...

A: FORMULA
  Input => Invariant(a, x, i, n, r);

B1: FORMULA
  Invariant(a, x, i, n, r) AND i < n AND r = -1 AND get(a,i) = x
    => Invariant(a,x,i,n,i);

B2: FORMULA
  Invariant(a, x, i, n, r) AND i < n AND r = -1 AND get(a,i) /= x
    => Invariant(a,x,i+1,n,r);

C: FORMULA
  Invariant(a, x, i, n, r) AND NOT(i < n AND r = -1)
    => Output;
```

The Proofs



A:

```
[bca]: expand Input, Invariant
  [fuo]: scatter
    [bxg]: proved (CVCL)
```

(2 user actions)

B1:

```
[p1b]: expand Invariant
  [lf6]: proved (CVCL)
```

(1 user action)

B2:

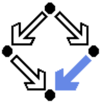
```
[q1b]: expand Invariant in 6kv
  [slx]: scatter
    [a1y]: auto
      [cch]: proved (CVCL)
    [b1y]: proved (CVCL)
    [c1y]: proved (CVCL)
    [d1y]: proved (CVCL)
    [e1y]: proved (CVCL)
```

(3 user actions)

C:

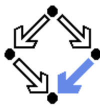
```
[dca]: expand Invariant, Output in zfg
  [tvy]: scatter
    [dcu]: auto
      [t4c]: proved (CVCL)
    [ecu]: split pkg
      [kel]: proved (CVCL)
      [lel]: scatter
        [lvn]: auto
          [lap]: proved (CVCL)
    [fcu]: auto
      [blt]: proved (CVCL)
    [gcu]: proved (CVCL)
```

(6 user actions)



1. An Overview of the RISC ProofNavigator
2. Specifying Arrays
3. Verifying the Linear Search Algorithm
4. **Conclusions**

Conclusions

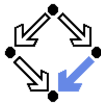


So what does this experience show us?

- Parts of a verification can be handled quite automatically:
  - Top-down proof decomposition.
  - Propositional logic reasoning.
  - Equality reasoning.
  - Linear arithmetic.
- Manual control for crucial "creative steps"
  - Expansion of definitions.
  - Proof cuts by assumptions/case distinctions.
  - Application of additional lemmas.
  - Instantiation of quantified formulas.

Proving assistants can do the essentially simple but usually tedious parts of the proof; the human nevertheless has to provide the creative insight.

Popular Proving Assistants



- PVS: `http://pvs.csl.sri.com`
  - SRI (Software Research Institute) International, Menlo Park, CA.
  - Integrated environment for developing and analyzing formal specs.
  - Core system is implemented in Common Lisp.
  - Emacs-based frontend with Tcl/Tk-based GUI extensions.
- Isabelle/HOL: `http://isabelle.in.tum.de`
  - University of Cambridge and Technical University Munich.
  - Isabelle: generic theorem proving environment (aka "proof assistant").
  - Isabelle/HOL: instance that uses higher order logic as framework.
  - Decisions procedures, tactics for interactive proof development.
- Coq: `http://coq.inria.fr`
  - LogiCal project, INRIA, France.
  - Formal proof management system (aka "proof assistant").
  - "Calculus of inductive constructions" as logical framework.
  - Decision procedures, tactics support for interactive proof development.